The Blair County Whig.

Vol. XV--Whole No. 790. *OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.* New Series--Vol. 2, No. 3.

By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1862. Established 1846.

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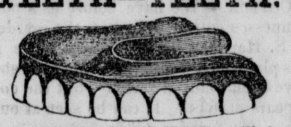

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Tyrone City, June 21, 1862.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1862.

SELECT TALE.

One Night's Picket Duty.

Luther Kingston and Frank Milton were chums in one of the Maine colleges, and they had nearly completed their course, when their studies were interrupted by the reverberations of the rebel cannon planted about Fort Sumter. "War has commenced," said one, "and we are tied to books under the eyes of proffs and tutors." "Alas! just so," replied the other, "why could they not have waited a few months longer? I would then have given up my promised European tour and have gone South instead, with knapsack and musket."

A day or two after came the call for troops. The whole college was in commotion. "I must go, and will," said Kingston. "But not without me," answered his friend. They expected opposition from the president and faculty; but old and young were alike filled with enthusiastic devotion for the old flag of the republic and for those sterling principles and great ideas of which it is the emblem. The friends expressed their desires and intentions. So far from meeting with any opposition from the President, the venerable patriot praised them for their determination, and encouraged them to honor themselves and their college by faithfully doing their whole duty as patriot soldiers. He gave them prayers and bade them God speed, when, full of hope and determination they left the college gates.

The friends obtained commissions in the same company as lieutenants, Kingston being the first and Milton the second. In this matter, as in many others, Frank gave precedence to his friend for no other reason than this: Luther had a sister of such transcendent beauty and incomparable perfections (in Frank's estimation,) that he regarded all connected with her, by ties of blood, as belonging to a superior race of beings. We do not profess an entire agreement with Frank Milton in his estimate of Lucy Kingston's character; but she was certainly a fine girl; young, amiable, beautiful and refined; and strange as it may seem, her opinion of Frank exactly corresponded with his opinion of her, so that most of their disputes, seldom very serious, arose out of protestations against over estimates. They loved each other as only the young and hopeful can love, but Lucy made no attempt to keep Frank within call when the trumpets were sounding. She told him to go while the tears were in her eyes; she embroidered a white silken banner for his company, and we happened to know, from a perfectly "reliable gentleman," that when the orator who was to make the presentation speech, desired to be "crammed," she told him to say that the donors of that white flag would rather it should become the shrond of its bearers, or that it should return all blackened with powder smoke, riddled with bullets, and stained with the blood of those they loved most dearly, than to see it again waving over unharmed but dishonored soldiers," and much more to the same purpose, out of which the orator above mentioned—the village lawyer—manufactured certain periods, glowing with eloquence, which would have caused immense enthusiasm, had not the effect been marred by the too frequent introduction of the words "gentlemen of the jury," by mistake.

Lucy was a noble, brave girl; she meant all she said; and if any soldier entered the field full of that high and chivalrous courage which love and patriotism combined alone can inspire, that soldier was Frank Milton.

The long days in camp, before starting for the seat of war, were weary enough, but at length the order came to march.—When the parting came, Lucy said nothing at all about "coming back with your shield or on it," because she had no time to "get up" anything in the dramatic line, and besides she had forgotten all about those old Spartan women, who used to say such things because they are made without hearts, or had their hearts hardened by a peculiar and disgusting process before they arrived at maturity. She only said:

"Dear Frank, I hope this war will soon be over, and that you will come back to us all safe. You and I love each other just the same while we are separated.—Good bye, Frank, good bye, keep with Luther all the time. Good bye, my own dear Frank." And she wound her arms about his neck and nestled closely to his heart and wept there—good honest New England girl as she was, and is.

Frank could not stand this. His own eyes were swimming; he left the house almost repenting of his patriotic resolution. A great crowd was about the depot where the regiment was to take the cars. A bystander said in a gruff, coarse voice:

"There goes a pretty soldier; he is crying because he has got to leave his mother."

Said Frank, turning about, "*You* are a snivelling coward, or you wouldn't have said that."

"Coward am I?" said the bully approaching with clenched fist.

"Yes, a coward," said Frank, and he gave the ruffian's nose so hearty a twist that he shrieked with pain, while the bystanders said "That's right." After this Frank felt better; his spirits revived, and he went on his way rejoicing.

Luther and Frank loved each other better than brothers generally do, and they never tired of each other's society; on duty and off, they were as much together as circumstances would permit; they mutually confided in each other; and when Frank sometimes read over Luther's letters to his sister, he wondered how his comrade could address an angel precisely as though she was only an ordinary human being.

One thing only, marred the happiness of the friends; they were comparatively idle, and they wanted action! the mere routine of camp duties palled upon them, and they refrained from complaint only because they had sense enough to understand that the discipline of the camp was a necessary preparation for successful action upon the field.

It was July, and an advance was to be made. Both of our friends were full of joy. With banners flying and drums beating the army marched out toward Manassas. The —— regiment was in the thickest of the fight; in the midst of the confusion of that terrible day the companions became separated from each other, and many of them wholly disorganized; the company to which our friends belonged formed no exception. When the retreat was ordered, Lieut. Kingston could not muster more than twenty men; Milton was no where to be found.

"Who knows anything of Lieut. Milton?" said Luther.

"I saw him try to lift up the captain a minute after he fell," said one from the ranks, "but it wasn't no use the Captain was dead. After that he waited to give one of them dyin' rebels some water, and whether he's killed or too's more'n I know --but one or t'other."

The next day, in his report to the Colonel, Kingston named Lieut. Milton among the missing.

The term for which the two friends had enlisted had expired, but Luther could not make up his mind to return home alone, and he applied for and obtained a captain's commission in a new regiment. But no movement of importance was made and the young captain, dwelling upon the loss of his comrade, became depressed in spirits; he felt lonely and desolate and oftentimes expressed a wish that he might exchange places with Frank, who he fully believed, was under the sod of the battle-field.

When a forward movement was made, Kingston's regiment was in the advance, and his own company was detailed for picket duty, on the day when they came in sight of the enemy's line. The long march, the necessity for action during the operation of laying out the camp and pitching the tents had partially removed the young officer's melancholy, but it returned with tenfold force after nightfall, when the thought would come that he was drawing nearer to the spot which had been made sacred to him by his great bereavement. He rejoiced when his duty called him to make the rounds of the picket post, and he walked rapidly in the chill moonlight night from station to station, exchanging a kind word with each sentinel. He had nearly gone the entire round when he stopped for a few moments at a post occupied by a soldier from his own town, one of his boyhood's playmates; he was leaning heavily upon his rifle, and his attitude betokened that degree of fatigue which verges upon exhaustion. A few moment's conversation ended in a proposition from the captain to complete the round as soon as possible, then to return and take the place of the third picket guard until the relief came, which would be in little more than an hour.

This arrangement being made, Captain Kingston soon found himself, musket in hand, sitting upon the trunk of a fallen tree, watching the glimmer of the rebel fires on the sides of the hills only a mile or two away. His thoughts were not of the most amiable description. Behind those hills the bloody battle had been fought; there his warm hearted, brave young friend had fallen, one of the sacrifices upon the altar of our country's liberty —perhaps even now the feet of traitors were on his breast. Many weeks had passed since that fatal day. Frank might have lingered on, grieviously wounded, for many days, tormented with thirst and fever by day, and feel the marrow of his bones grow cold when the chill night wind swept over him—perhaps his bones still lay bleaching on the field. All images of horror forced themselves into the mind of the watcher; he could not shake them off, and he began to repent of his kindness to his fellow-soldier. His thoughts were interrupted by the sudden, quick crack of half a dozen rifles from the enemy's lines. far away; but, hearing nothing more, he soon concluded that the rebel pickets had given an alarm without cause, and resumed his watching and his thinking. He lighted a match, and examining his watch, found that the relief might be expected in half an hour. He had just returned the watch to its place, when he heard a rustling among some bushes only a few paces in advance. He leveled his rifle and cocked it before saying—

"Who goes there?"

"If you are a Union sentry, a friend," was the answer.

"Halt, and give the countersign," said the captain.

"That's more than I can do; but call your guard, there's only two of us—one a deserter, the other a Union prisoner just got away."

The captain was still suspicious, and taking his revolver from his belt, ascertained that it was ready for use before he said:

"Advance, I will look at you myself."

You will find us all right," said one of the men as he advanced slowly from the bushes. "Our friends over on the hills gave us a taste of their quality less than half an hour ago, by sending a volley of rifle bullets over our heads. We hope you will be more glad to see us than they were to have us come. In the name of hospitality and good fellowship, where are you? It's so long since I have seen the face of a true man that I'm hungry for a good long look. Ah, there you are, and—what! Luther, my old chum. God bless you! How is Lucy?"

It was Frank, sure enough, rather dirty and dilapidated in the matter of costume, and somewhat grizzly about the face, but not in much worse condition, bodily, than when Kingston last saw him.

Frank's story was a short one. He had been wounded and taken prisoner while in the act of giving to a wounded rebel a drink of water from his canteen. His wound was not serious, and he had been removed from place to place, until an opportunity should occur of sending him to Richmond; he had accidentally met the very soldier to whom he had given the water upon the battle-field; he had argued or ridiculed his treason out of him, and they had managed to come together to pay their respects to the stars and stripes. All that Frank wanted at that particular moment was a couple of clean shirts, a decent suit of clothes, and a free ticket home.

The next day, preceded by a telegraphic message, the friends, having obtained a furlough, started from Washington. They arrived home in good time, and in one short month after the performance of his one night's picket duty, Capt. Kingston was busy superintending the distribution of cards, fastened together, in pairs, by knots of narrow white satin ribbon. One of these pieces of cards reached us in our retirement, and even then we thought of putting the little story of which they formed the climax, upon record. But we forgot that "the flighty purpose never is o'ertook unless the deed go with it," and we might have done nothing about it until this day had we not seen the name of Col. Frank Milton mentioned with honor in the battle of Fair Oaks.

The facts above recorded are substantially true. The names, of course, are wholly disguised.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Saturday Evening.

Saturday Evening—the prelude to a day of sacred rest—is again upon us. Another cycle in the division of time has run its round, has gone forever. The secular events of another week are turned over to the muse of history to be chronicled for the instruction of coming generations; while the living actors are crowding to their goal, and are a week nearer to their journey's end.

Thus do the years as surely come and go as the weeks, and thus as surely will the Saturday evening of our lives gather its shades around us.

How suggestive of these closing hours of life are these closing hours of the week?

Almost instinctively memory turns backward and retraces the devious way.—On her tables are sketched ineffaceable lines, recording every neglect of duty, every unkind word, every sin. *Memory is true.* From her testimony there is no escape. Before its tribunal we must stand or fall. How important, then, that we give heed unto our ways, and live truly, and with an eye single to the glory of God.

Reader, how stands the account with you? Will you wear the spotless robes made white in the blood of the Lamb?—Will you win the victor's crown? Will you enter in through the gates into the city? Will you help to swell the chorus of the redeemed in the upper sanctuary? Will you be one of that "blood bought throng" that shall range the heavenly hills, in ever increasing knowledge and joy thro' eternal ages? *Oh, then, be faithful.*

Search the scriptures as for your life.—They only can furnish you with clear and definite descriptions of the way of salvation. Study them diligently, lest you mistake the road and miserably perish in the wilderness of sin, as did Israel of old.

Oh, let not your life come and go for naught. Enlist at once in the King's army—accept without delay the new uniform offered you freely by the Commander-in-chief of the Celestial hosts, and become a faithful and true soldier in the ranks of Zion's army corps.

These are times when new recruits are needed—when the enemy waxes valient, and when all are expected to do their duty, even though they fall on the battle-field, contending for the right. The King of Zion does not want cowards. He calls for the brave and the true, and insures them a triumphant victory on every field. Therefore, "say not ye there are yet four months, and then cometh the harvest! Behold, I say unto you, lift up your eyes and look on the fields, for they are white already to harvest."

Paul's Speeches and Letters.

The power of human speech is prodigious. What prodigies of force did Demosthenes, Paul Whitefield, and other renowned orators, effect by use of speech by them, as living men, to living men! There is an importance attached by Christ to the living preacher, which shows that no other instrumentality can take its place.—Thus the apostle, magnifying the office of the living preacher, said: See then faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the word of God." Romans x. And yet of necessity there was a limit of this instrumentality, so far as the ability of one man to wield it went. Perhaps no man can be named who addressed more people face to face, than Paul, Whitefield, and the Wesleys; and yet millions of their own day never heard those men. But if, peradventure, a man can write a book, or a letter, or a hymn, or a proverb, or a sentence, which will be carried into many countries, to many firesides or to many ears; if Time, that much slandered destroyer of the worthless, shall gather up these grains of gold, and, as one generation goeth and another cometh, commit the precious treasure to them, and if, as the year rolls away, these divine words assert a wider sway, and a deeper hold on the convictions of mankind, then the man who wrote those words has accomplished a labour which transcends in importance any other that can be named. Measured by this rule, the success of the apostle's labors transcends human imagination.—*Dr. Tuttle, of Wabash College.*

"Consider the Lilies."

There is no want of clothing in the lily. It has many changes of raiment; nor is the style often varied. A single dress renewed yearly in the same style, answered its end. Yet it is adorned with exquisite taste and delicacy, and beauty, excelling even Solomon in all his glory. Nor is the beauty ever defaced by the curl of lips in envy and hate, or scorn and contempt of others. Its face is ever upturned to the great luminary; and to receive and reflect the light, and drink in the dews of heaven, and bless the earth with its fragrance and beauty, is its whole end and aim. It seems to have no thought for anything else. Were this the pattern of our piety, as implied in seeking first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, what an increase of true loveliness and worth would meet our eyes! and what fountains of bliss would break forth on every hand, mingling the streams in one common sea of glory.—*Examiner.*

FREAKS OF A SQUIRREL.—One of the squirrels on the Boston Harbor, having been in the habit of helping himself to a pea nut now and then from a fruit stand near the West street gate, the woman who tends the stand covered up the peanuts with a cloth. When the squirrel next came on a foraging expedition, finding the peanuts covered, he seized on a peach and made off with it. The woman gave chase, and the squirrel dropped the peach; but finding that he had drawn the woman two or three rods from the stand, he started back on double quick, and seizing a nut before the woman could get back, made off with it much to the amusement of the bystanders.

☞ When your wife is silent, hold the baby for her. Perhaps it is as much as she can do to hold her tongue.

☞ If a man can't subscribe money to put down the rebellion, let him subscribe his rifle—and himself to use it.

EDUCATIONAL.

H. R. HOLSINGER, Editor,

[To whom all communications and articles on the subject of education should be addressed.]

To I. M. S.—Mental Arithmetic.

Communicated by a Teacher.

Before marking down a method for conducting a class in this branch, we will consider some of its objects.

1st. To give the pupils a thorough knowledge of the principles of Arithmetic. In Written Arithmetic the pupil frequently performs the operations mechanically, without understanding them, while in Mental, if properly taught, he sees clearly through all the principles involved.

2nd. To qualify him to pursue the Higher Mathematics intelligently. If he understands Arithmetic the study of them will be a most pleasing, and generally, not a difficult task.

3rd. To effect a higher degree of mental discipline. This is its leading object. Not so much to apply it to the pecuniary affairs of life, nor so much to become profound mathematicians, but to make correct thinkers.

If Mental Arithmetic has such great ends to accomplish, that method which subjects the mind to the most severe process of reasoning, is *the* method. In the first place, then, the teacher should have his class to understand that in teaching this branch, his aim is not simply to get the answers to the problems, or to get through the book in a certain time, but to have the class master it. That his plan is not to teach superficially—not to skim the surface of the Pierian spring—but to fathom the depth of the ocean and bring up those precious gems which entrance nations.

Let the teacher read the problem once, slowly and distinctly; then call on any member of the class to state and solve it, and give the conclusion. Should he fail in any particular, viz.: in stating the question precisely, in analyzing it systematically, or in giving the conclusion correctly, let him be sharply criticised; then assign the problem to some one else, and if he disposes of it properly, then the class is ready for another question, and if not, pass it on. If no one in the class can demonstrate it, the teacher may throw a little light on the darkest points; then require the class to consider it a part of the lesson for the next recitation, or if the class seems to be languishing, let him solve one or two problems. This will be encouraging.

It will be seen that this method requires a full comprehension of the example to be solved; that it admits of no other process than that of commencing at the right place, proceeding through the proper steps, and arriving at the true conclusion; and that it requires each pupil to think for himself.

Singing in School.

We insist upon the introduction of music into our common schools as a regular study, because we believe it to be of the highest importance. Those teachers who have already, judiciously, introduced it in their schools, speak of its utility in the highest terms of praise, and recommend it as one of the most *efficient auxiliaries* in school government. It promotes harmony, love and good humor among the pupils, which every one admits, are essential requisites in a good school. In all the schools which we have visited, we invariably found, that where singing was taught, the best order prevailed; while, where it was neglected, we found the pupils dull and uninteresting. It is the duty of the teacher, to make his school an interesting place—a place where children love to go; if he fails in doing this, he cannot succeed in establishing a good school. Children love to hear others sing and still more they love to sing themselves. What method to make the school interesting, better than to make it a rule to sing two or three times a day, or when it may be found necessary? Are your pupils dull or careless in their studies? Are they out of humor? Tell them to lay aside their books a few minutes, for the purpose of singing a lively piece, and see what an effect it will have. Their faces brighten up in a moment; all are anxious to sing, and sing they will with good earnestness. After they have finished singing, tell them now to get to work, and they *will* study. They are enlivened. Music has a magic charm upon children, & a song will never fail to be beneficial. The teacher himself will feel better of it. We speak from experience.

"SWEAR not at all." Lay aside all by-words which seem harmless in themselves. Such words not only savor of profanity, but they are always ungrammatical and inelegant. A true gentleman, or a true lady, or a Christian scholar, uses no by-words!

THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, NOV. 8, 1862.

The Policy of Delay.

In the early part of 1861 there was such a unity of sentiment in the loyal States in favor of crushing this infernal rebellion, and maintaining the Union and the Government as has never before been witnessed in any great, free and intelligent nation. People of all classes and parties abandoned their professions and rushed to arms in numbers so immense that the Government could not accept but a part; and when after a lapse of three months, it called for 500,000 more, they stepped forward with such alacrity that all who offered their services could not be accepted.

That was the time to have done the work; but it was not done. Instead of being led to the work they expected to do, and wished to do, and were able and ready to do, the men were set to digging entrenchments, to drill, and to have magnificent and idle parades; then followed long and dreary winter quarters, where their loss of spirit and pluck was by no means compensated by their acquisitions in the art of war.

In the meantime, the rebels—who had no idea that there would be such a tremendous uprising in the North—had time to collect and organize their forces, and to strengthen themselves in every way, until a rebellion, which 50,000 men could have crushed in a single campaign in the spring of 1861, has so grown that now, at the end of a year and a half, it bids defiance to a million. All this is the result of that slow and tender-footed policy persisted in from the first by those who had the conduct of the war. Treachery and treason permeated the entire army, except in the ranks, and perjured hypocrites betrayed us at every step. Patterson and McDowell began the fatal work, and most persistently has it been maintained by McClellan, so far as slowness is concerned.

The effect has been to fill the land with mourning for our gallant dead, and with gloom and despondency at the prospect before us. There was something joyous and exhilarating in the early movements of our people in the war, for we were all full of hope then. Now we feel sad when we see our sons and brothers going to the war, to pine and sicken in camp, or be slain in useless, indecisive conflicts. The horrible suspicion oppresses the soul that they are to be commanded by men, who, as Major Keys expressed it, think it not *desirable* or *expedient* that the enemy should be subdued or captured.

That infamous sentiment is spreading over the country. Men at home, who, a year ago, durst not have uttered a treasonable word, are now open-mouthed in their opposition to the government and to all really loyal men, whether in civil life or in the army, and while one wing of the party of slavery and treason is fighting against the government, another is voting against it. All this is the fruit of this policy of delay. *If there had been even a reasonable amount of vigor and a rapidity of movement at all commensurate with the spirit of the country and of the army, no political opposition to the government would or could have been organized at the North.*

Prospects of the War.

The Philadelphia North American says reliable advices from Wasnington confirm us in the belief that the fall and winter campaign at the south is likely to be one of great activity in so many quarters that gratifying successes are sure to result. The removal of Gen. Buell from the command in Kentucky, which has already been announced briefly, will not prove like his two former removals. This time the change in the command is decisive, and will not be reconsidered. Buell only held his post until the arrival of Rosencrans at Louisville to supersede him, and now that the change has gone into effect, the department of Kentucky has a commander in whom the public may repose confidence. The public will, no doubt, be surprised to learn that the movement on East Tennessee, which was so earnestly demanded by the whole public, was long since ordered by the War Department repeatedly, but vainly. It was for some strange reason found impossible to turn Gen. Buell's head in that direction.

Before the winter is over we shall have possession of Charleston, Mobile, Savannah and every other port on the coast. Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, Delaware, Tennessee, Western Virginia, Louisiana and Florida are now in our possession, and these operations will give us Texas and Alabama. The winter campaign will consolidate all our previous progress during the war by giving us the whole seacoast and the Mississippi, and driving the rebellion into a confined district in eastern Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia and Mississippi. Nor will this great cotton region be suffered to escape the war. It will be attacked from three directions by large armies penetrating to the interior to capture the enemy's resources.

Two formidable expeditions are being organized, the one under Gen. Banks, to operate in Texas, where a large loyal population exists, ready to rise and establish loyal State governments, as was done in Western Virginia, and the other under Gen. McClernand, to clear the Mississippi of all obstructions. The navigation of this great river freely along its whole length has been fully resolved upon, and will now be enforced at all hazards. The preparations for both these enterprises are now far advanced.

In fact, the progress of the war will be such in so many quarters, that it cannot possibly be left to hang upon the movements of the single Army of the Potomac, as has been supposed, and thus the labor of that army will be lightened. It is recognized that the whole aim of the enemy thus far has been to keep the war out of the cotton States, where it began, and confine its desolation and horrors to the border slave and free States. To go on fighting at the points where we have been meeting the enemy, is to give the rebels the opportunity of fighting us always with the advantages on their side, in consequence of their position being one of inferior lines.

As regards the recent foreign advices, they do not seem to occasion any apprehension at Washington, notwithstanding all that has been said in the newspapers. There is an abiding confidence felt in the preservation of friendly relations with the great Powers of Europe. Our diplomatic relations appear to have undergone no such change as has been talked of in certain newspapers, nor is it likely they will do so. Our chief reliance, however, is in the demonstrated strength of this government and people, which will not be lightly assailed by any European foe. Our finances are in a prosperous condition, far beyond the public belief. Mr. Chase's work is all before him, and perfectly easy. Our resources have proved greater than we had expected.

Buchanan's Answer to Gen. Scott.

The long silence of the man whose administration of the government brought unequalled calamities on the country is at last broken, and we have an argument put forth to prove that what we have all along, with a degree of unanimity never before existing in the public mind, taken to be a very dark series of transactions. Mr. Buchanan avails himself of a few unimportant inaccuracies of date and detail in General Scott's recent publication to bring his paper out with a show of favorable points. After a careful reading of this eloborate paper we can scarcely have the patience to take it up in detail. As an instance of the attempts made to evade the substance of a great point on some small inaccuracy of details, we cite the urgent proposition of Gen. Scott, made on December 30th, that two hundred and fifty soldiers, with arms and supplies, be sent on a war vessel to reinforce Fort Sumter. Gen. Scott charges that this most necessary duty was delayed and finally abandoned because the President was in a course of negotiation with the rebels. Starting out with a denial of this assertion, Mr. Buchanan does, in fact, admit everything. He did "persuade" Gen. Scott to delay sending the Brooklyn, as arranged at first to go on Dec. 31st, "because it might be considered an improper act to send the Brooklyn with reinforcements to Fort Sumter until he had received an answer from them (the South Carolina Commissioners) to his letter of the preceding day; that the delay could not continue more than forty-eight hours." Afterwards, he states, Gen. Scott was persuaded by "a gentleman whom he forbears to name," to assent to the substitution of the Star of the West for the Brooklyn.—In this whole business he reverses the proper relation of himself and Gen. Scott. It was his duty, not that of Gen. Scott, to take the initiative in whatever steps were necessary to maintain the authority of the Union. Gen. Scott very properly expressed his appreciation of their relative duties, and in the repeated suggestions made by him in regard to reinforcing the southern forts, at the same time apologizes, and asks to be excused, on the ground of his urgent wish to do his whole duty in a time of danger the chief Executive could not be brought to appreciate.

The greatest matter of all was that Mr. Buchanan's course, not only then, but for at least two full years previous, had been favorable to the pretences of the secessionists, that intolerable injustice was done them in the Union. His messages had always argued their case as energetically as Jeff. Davis himself could have done. He did not believe they would stay in the Union unless the Constitution should be amended to please them, nor did he appear to desire that they should half as earnestly as he desired that the north should recede from its general position of unwillingness to be led by the Rhetts, Yanceys and Davises. He always urged concession to the demands of these men—concession to all their demands if they would remain in the Union. He never said or intimated to them that he was simply an executive officer, sworn to execute the laws and to maintain the authority of the government, whose executive he was; but, on the contrary, he constantly kept before them the idea of bargaining, arranging and compromising. He would have things changed to suit them if possible, and if that could not be done, his own messages had again and again proved that they suffered beyond endurance by remaining in the Union. Why, then, should they not expect to be favored in helping themselves to a new government? The whole tribe of secessionists believed that the man then in the executive chair would never employ the army or navy against them; never would interfere with any *coup* they might attempt in getting hold of the forts and armament of the United States within their limits, and he never did.

No head of a government ever had notice so ample of a determination to resist the laws as in this case. It was his duty to prepare for the events he knew would come while preparation was practicable.—He should have performed this duty precisely as Gen. Jackson performed it, not spending months of precious time in dallying with men who presented propositions of compromise merely to gain time, and to secure to themselves not only all the arms and armament of the United States possessed within their limits, but to steal all they could from other parts of the country.—During most of this time the Executive who had the destinies of the country in his hands occupied himself mainly in justifying the pretences on which the rebellion was to be based. If a compromise could be enacted which should greatly change the old law of the nation, it would be, he said in substance, the right of the south to redress its wrongs by any means in their power. The chief count in the indictment against the man then President is that he occupied himself with a course of practical encouragement to the men who intended to become rebels; that he took no effective steps to arrest or to guard against the violence he knew they would commit, and that the government in his hands was made as much an agent of its own destruction as it should have been made effective against its assailants.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Letter from Frankstown.

FRANKSTOWN, Oct. 29, 1862.

Mr. Editor: Being in Hollidaysburg a few days ago, I felt an inclination to walk into the Court House and see the proceedings of the hour; upon going in I found that one of the lawyers was just delivering an address to the Jury in defence of a culprit indicted for theft. I watched the proceedings until the Jury returned a verdict of "GUILTY." This is what any Jury of sensible men would have done if rendering a verdict in accordance with the testimony given in the case.

A short time after the Jury returned, I was conversing with a couple of gentlemen in the Court House, when one of them remarked, "It seems hard!" referring to his (the culprit's) doom. Well, it is true it is "hard," the Scripture, long ago, has said that "The way of the transgressor is hard," but then, should an individual who has violated a known law; recklessly daring the penalties annexed to the violation of that law, be entitled to the sympathy of his fellow men? I mean sympathy in regard to his punishment; though, at the same time, he is an object of pity in other respects.

In a few days he will be removed to the Western Penitentiary and consigned to hard labor for a certain length of time, but that is the least part of his punishment.—At the expiration of his time he, if living, will go out again into society, free from his fetters, but the odium of his crime will attach to him as long as he lives. No difference where he goes it will follow him as though a "bird of the air had carried the voice, and that which had wings had told the matter." He will distrust every one, and every one will distrust him; everything from his fellow men that he cannot immediately comprehend will torment him, and produce inquietude and spleen.

Again he is pitied from the fact, that if he survives his term, every misdemeanor that cannot be accounted for in the community in which he lives, will, in some measure, excite the suspicion of the Public against him, and if at any time he transgresses, really, he cannot, in the very nature of things, stand the same chance of acquittal that he otherwise would, from the fact that the minds of men are prejudiced against him, and, consequently, evidence that would in other cases, be deemed hardly sufficient to convict a man, would, in his case, look glaring.

Another thing. It is a bad school for the morals of men; there prisoners of every age, and every grade of crime commingle together; some of the most infamous character, so much so that they are past hope, are there; others not so steeped in crime on entering there, get enough of their company to influence their already vitiated inclination to greater wickedness, and, therefore, when they get out again, they are generally adepts in the various plans for committing crime; hence their punishment, instead of having a salutary effect, only hardens and fits them for worse deeds.

There are instances, but they are rare, where they have come out fitted to act the part of respectable men; fitted, too, better than they ever were before, but even then they have a consciousness about them that they are as a spot in society, and as a "speckled bird" among men, and a gloom settles down upon them, even in the morning of their days, and a thick cloud settles its dark shadows on the whole of their after life. For these things a man is to be pitied, but not that punishment which is the due reward for crime.

The crime for which that man is going to the penitentiary is a great one, but if he had not been detected he would have had a coat; he would have that much benefit. The same Being that has said "Thou shalt not steal," has also said "SWEAR NOT AT ALL." Where is the Swearer's advantage. TEHUANERI.

"The Carlisle Volunteer."

We noticed a few days since that the printing office of "The Carlisle Volunteer" had been sacked, or "torn ou," as the phrase goes, by a portion of the troops located in that town. That our readers may see the cause which led to the act, we reproduce the following, taken from the editorial columns of that paper:

"SUPPORT THE ADMINISTRATION."—This is the cry of the universal abolition crew of Constitution and Union haters. They want the Administration supported because while it is in power they are, and can carry on their schemes to overthrow and change the character of the Government; while, at the same time, they are fingering the spoils, robbing the Treasury of millions, which the people are taxed to pay. Support such an Administration—such a party—such thieves! *Never*, NEVER! An Administration and a party that are trying by every conceivable scheme to damn the country, will, and ought to be damned by the people.

WILL LINCOLN RESIGN?—Now that the people have spoken through the ballot box, and have declared in tones of thunder, their want of confidence in Abraham Lincoln, he should at once resign and retire to private life. He should be glad to be *permitted* to do so, for more than one tyrant has lost his head for crimes against his country not half so aggravated as those committed by this miserable man, Lincoln. Let him resign and go home, and thank his God that a worse fate did not overtake him. He has been most signally rebuked by the loyal people of the loyal North. They have, in the face of his threats and persecutions, dashed their clenched fists in his very eyes, and branded him and his truckling, thieving, rotten administration, with the seal of their condemnation.

"*Come out of that chair*, Abraham Lincoln," is the demand the people of this State made on Tuesday of last week. The people of Ohio, Indiana, Deleware and New Jersey have re-echoed the sentiment. Will the President obey this voice, or will he continue to outrage the people and the country by holding on to his office? We shall see.

Vile and abandoned as is the wretch who published this, he is yet not much worse than some of those who control locofoco sheets elsewhere, and who are only restrained from similar attacks on the President and his cabinet by the force of public opinion. A little more success of Loco Focoism and we may expect to see the secession flag raised in the North.

EXEMPTION FEES.—We find the following article on this subject in the Harrisburg *Telegraph* of Saturday last.

☞An order has been issued by the Governor by which officers of volunteer organizations, now raising in various parts of the State, are warned that their commissions will be withheld and other punishment inflicted if proved guilty of defrauding the government of men and enriching themselves by accepting pay from drafted men for providing substitutes out of the ranks of men already enlisted by volunteering. Rumors are also current here with regard to fees received by drafting commissioners and exempting surgeons for performing the duty which has been assigned them, and pay for which they will receive from the United States government. The people should be put upon their guard, and expose every act of this character known to have been committed. They are entitled to no fees whatever, and if they have been exacted, the Governor will, upon the production of evidence, see that just punishment is awarded them.

The New York Tribune says:

FRIDAY, Oct. 31.

There was a much more cheerful feeling in the Stock market this morning, and an evident increase of orders among the commission houses, —especially in the Michigan Southern issues and Hudson River. The election incubus of the last few days appears to have lifted, and original impelling cause of the advancing market, the expansion of the currency, left to exert its influence. The market for Governments continues to be favorably affected by the increasing confidence in the amount of proceeds from the Tax act. The developments thus far are astounding and exceed the estimates of the most sanguine. Some parties who have examined the subject place the result at four hundred million of dollors annually, which would pay the interest on a public debt of two thousand millions, and leave a sinking fund large enough to extinguish the whole debt in less than ten years. These facts have attracted the attention of capitalists, and these purchasis have caused an advance of 1 ℔ cent within a day or two in the 1881s, and given great firmness to the whole range of Government securities.

☞Some of the Hughes' organs are very much afraid that Simon Cameron will buy up some of their party to secure his election to the United States Senate. One organ in a neighboring county is very uneasy and offers a word of caution to its friends. The editor might ascertain almost to a fraction of a dollar how much it would take to buy a Hughes Democrat by working the question by the same rule that gave the amount it took to buy him to support a Republican candidate for the State Senate.—*Hunt. Globe.*

☞We wonder if that editor who crows and laments, in the same breath, over the success of Mr. Wallace, can satisfactorily account for Mr. Hall having a majority three times that of the State ticket, and over eight times that of Mr. Blair, in a certain locality in this district? while Mr. Wallace ran far behind the party vote—*Ebensburg Dem. and Sentinel.*

We give the above articles an insertion in this week's paper not because we are scarce of matter for publication, but that our readers may see the bigotry and illiberality which characterizes Democratic editors. We suppose any one at all acquainted with the facts will at once divine that the Editor referred to is our friend Traugh, of the Standard. Mr. Traugh, although conducting his paper as a Democratic paper, and supporting through its columns the Democratic ticket, as the editor of a partisan paper is in honor bound to do, did not consider that as an individual citizen, he was in honor bound to vote for all the candidates at the head of his paper. He doubtless believed that when he came to vote he had as good a right to indicate his personal preference for candidates as any other voter, consequently it is pretty generally understood that he voted and worked for Mr. Hall for Senate. No one who knows Mr. Traugh can doubt but that he acted conscientiously in the matter. Yet for doing thus, for exercising the right of suffrage as every honest man ought to do, the narrow minded partisans who control the above papers, now turn in to censure and denounce him. Whatever his Democratic brethren may say or think of him, Mr. Traugh may rest assured that his course is approved by every good citizen and liberal member of both parties.

☞In the recent advance of our forces from Port Royal, S. C., upon the railroad connecting Charleston and Savannah, Blair county was represented by two companies in the 76th Regiment, viz: Co. C, from Duncansville, Captain J. W. Hicks, and Co. F, from Altoona, Capt. Henry Wayne.

During the fight several of our men were killed. Capt. Wayne was killed by a shell, which carried away his right arm and part of his right breast. He never spoke after being struck. Capt. Hamilton, Co. H, was also killed—shot between the eyes by a rifle ball. Privates B. F. Sheimer, William Boyles, and Adam Fry were also killed. Second Lieut. Geo. W. Gwinn was wounded in the leg; Corporal Richard Bell, hand; Corporal Aikens, foot; Privates, Casper Wicker, head; Frederick Wicker, arm; John Detwiler, arm; Trevarlar Buck, knee. None of the wounds are considered dangerous.

The Blair county boys have again distinguished themselves. They fought nobly and never flinched. The 76th has shown that her number (76) will not be disgraced—and has proved itself to be a hard fighting regiment. They stood manfully to the work, and never faltered, till the order to retire was given.

The name of Capt. Henry Wayne will now be added to the list of Blair county's sons, who have voluntarily offered up themselves upon the altar of their country and for the preservation of the Union. In his death Co. F has lost a brave soldier and a humane man.

Thus it will be seen that another of Blair county's honored sons, Capt. Wayne, and a number of no less honored privates of his company, have been added to the list of noble spirits who have given their lives for their country, and who fell at the historic battles of Winchester, Pea Ridge, Shiloh, South Mountain and Antietam.—In officers "Little Blair" has lost a gallant Murray, a brave Gallaher, a heroic Keys, a noble Reem, a patriotic Burley, an intrepid Johnson, a daring, dashing Wayne, and a long list of privates, no less illustrious or revered, whose death sixteen hundred Blair county boys yet in the field will most signally avenge, should they gain the opportunity.

The following are the names of the members of Capt. Hicks' company who were killed and wounded:

Killed—James Williams and William Crawford.

Wounded—Michael Culligham, seriously; John W. Dasher, severely; Samuel Dasher, severely; George Hall, severely; Joshua W. Davis, severely; Thomas Bold, slightly; Samuel Flynn, slightly; Peter Wilderson, seriously.

☞The new Catholic Church in Altoona, which was built under the supervision of Rev. J. Twig, is we are informed to be dedicated to the service of God, on Sunday the 16th inst. The ceremony will be performed by Right Rev. Dominec, Bishop of Pittsburg, assisted by other clergymen. There will be an appropriate sermon delivered by the Right Reverend Bishop on the occasion. And in the evening, a sermon on the services of Rev. Prince D. A. Gallitzin, deceased, by Rev. Thomas Hayden, An admission fee will be charged for the benefit of the Church.

KILLED.—William Allen, a man well known to many of the people of this county, was run over by the Fast line at Cresson on last Sunday morning. His body was most horribly mangled, being completely bisected, and as the body bore evidence of having been dragged a considerable distance, the brains of the unfortunate man were strewn along the track. Mr. Allen was a widower, but leaves children who are made fatherless by his premature demise, although the old man's hair were whitened with the frost of sixty winters.—*Democrat & Sentinel.*

☞The last sale of the well known valuable lands of Bernard O'Friel, Esq., deceased, near this place, took place last week, by order of the Orphans' Court.—The Rev. A. B. Clarke, of Altoona, purchased 178 acres, at $51,50 per acre.

☞Company G, of the 125th Reg't, Capt. McKeage, is now at Barry, Frederick county, Md., detailed to guard commissary stores.

☞Last week we placed an empty *vinegar* barrel on the pavement to be taken by a friend in the country. In less than fifteen minutes a *thief* came along and stole it. We are fearful that he took it for a *cider* barrel. If so, he can call and we will get it exchanged.

DIED.—On the 31st day of October, in Ducansville, Blair county, WM. HICKS, aged 54 years and 7 months. He was a good citizen, much respected in the community in which he lived.

COTTON.—We have before us a pod of Tennessee cotton, raised in the garden of A. S. Harrison, in this place. The seed was planted on the 20th of May—it should have been planted earlier—but the cotton appears perfect. It can be seen at our office.—*Huntingdon Globe.*

Heavy Forgeries in Penna.

A series of the heaviest forgeries that have occurred in the Northern part of Pennsylvania for many years, were recently perpetrated at Jersey Shore, in Lycoming county, Lock Haven, in Clinton county, and at Bellefonte, Centre county, and were so skillfully performed that up to this time no clue whatever has been discovered of the criminal.

It appears that about the 5th of last month a well dressed and gentlemanly looking man presented himself at the counter of the Jersey Shore Bank, and representing to be L. O. King, of the firm of Seth L. King & Sons, of 888 Broadway, New York, and 354 Lake street, Chicago, dealers in furs, skins, &c., stating that in consequence of the Indian troubles in the West, this description of merchandise had greatly enhanced in price, and he had come up into that portion of Pennsylvania to see if he could not purchase there. He seemed to be perfectly posted in the trade, and wound up by presenting a draft of the State Bank of Indiana for $3,400 on the Park Bank of New York, which was cashed. He then went to Lock Haven, and telling an equally plausible story, succeeded in "doing" the bank located there out of $3,000. He appeared to be in no hurry whatever, but in a day or two after took the stage for Bellefonte. At this point he presented to Humes, McCallister, Hale & Co., private bankers, a similar draft for $1,100; also, one to W. F. Reynolds & Co., for $900, both of which were cashed.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

FRAUDS AT THE ELECTIONS.—We have inklings of the perpetration of some of the very grossest of frauds at certain precincts in this county, where the election all went one way. Paupers and miners, and men too dark to be admitted into the army as volunteers, were eligible voters—good Democrats. The Democratic cause was eminently worthy of such support. This may account for the unprecedented majority.—*Green Co. Rep.*

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1862.

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Fahrney's Remedy for the Piles, in to-day's paper.

☞ We have for sale two trucks to run in coal banks.

☞ James H. Bell, Esq., has been appointed a Deputy Collector of Government Taxes in Blair county.

☞ Coal lands for sale by the Editor. See his card.

☞ About again—Winter. We may expect soon to see his "fleecy locks."

☞ The jubilant—the sympathizers, over the result of the late elections.

☞ Ditto—Jeff Davis, Breckinridge, and all their "dear Southern brethren."

☞ Got into a *scrape*—many of the best ladies of the land, since lint is in great demand.

☞ It is stated that at Vicksburg, Miss., flour is selling at $52 per bbl., and shoes at $32 a pair.

☞ A mammoth ox, which stands 7 feet high, is on exhibition at the agricultural fair at Hartford, Conn.

☞ Won't settle up—Mather & Abbott, Advertising Agents, No. 335, Broadway, New York.

☞ Mr. James G. Batley, formerly a clerk in this place, but for some years residing in Kansas, was killed by the Indians on the 15th of August last.

☞ A. J. Wolfe, our enterprising Cabinet-maker, has furnished us with two strong and handsome tables for our new Imposing Stones. Wolfe is the man to accomdate the public with anything from a table to a coffin.

☞ Secretary Chase has yielded to the arguments of the Secretary of State, and decided that the Consular and Ministerial drafts must be paid in gold. The Consul at Athens was paid the balance of his salary, on a draft drawn in gold, on the 1st instant.

☞ Gen. Halleck said in course of his testimony, after examining all the official papers bearing upon the question, that Harper's Ferry might, and should have been relieved. He also said that the testimony taken implicated at least one and probably two Generals who are still in command.

☞ The telegraph brings, through rebel sources, a confirmation of the capture of Mobile. This is only second in importance to the capture of New Orleans. All the important ports on the Gulf coast—Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, Galveston—are now in possession of the Union forces.

☞ Capt. Jon. Derno, of the 84th Regiment, returned home last week, having resigned his position in the Army. So did Thaddeus Albert, leader of the band of music in the same regiment. He was honorably discharged on account of infirmities and sickness.

☞ Our complimentary notice of some of the leading Democrats in this vicinity has been copied into the leading Democratic journals of Clearfield and Cambria counties, with the usual credit and appropriate remarks. They all seem disposed to do full justice to the gentlemen therein named. *The Standard has not yet copied it.*

THE ELECTIONS.—Massachusetts has re-elected Gov. Andrew, the Republican candidate, and 9 Congressmen out of 10.

New York has elected the Democratic candidate for Governor, and 18 Democrats to 13 Republicans to Congress.

New Jersey has gone as usual, all for the Democrats.

CANADA FOR THE UNION.—In a recent presentment of the grand jury, Toronto, C. W., the following expression of sympathy for the cause of our country appears:

The jurors, in common with their fellow citizens, express a hope that peace may be restored to the United States of America, and that the nation may arise out of the terrible crucible, purified and disenthralled.

Vote of the 125th Regiment *Pennsylvania Volunteers.*

Au. Gen. Sr. Gen. Congr's. Senate Asem'y. Treas. R. & R. Com.

Company,	County,	Captain								
A,	Blair,	Bell,	29	25	25	1	25	24	26	26
B, "		Huyett,	33	33		25	11	33		
C,	Huntingdon,	Wallace,	18	4	16		14	11		
D,	Blair	Hostetter,	Out on picket.			4				
E, "		McGraw,	26	26	25	2	16	5	26	8
F,	Huntingdon,	Simpson,	8	8	16		16	2		
G,	Blair,	Mckeage,	17	17	21		21	10	29	
H,	Huntingdon,	Gregg,	21	21	32		34			16
I,	"	Thomas,	34	32	34		34			17
K,	Blair,	Gardner,	15	12	14		34			17
	Total,.....		187	27	183	28	167	61	114	24
Coehrun, U.			20		22		1	21	1	21
Slenker, D.										
Ross, U.										
Barr, Dem.										
Blair, U.										
McAllister, D.										
Hall, U.										
Wallace, D.										
M'Murtrie, U.										
M'Farlane, V.										
Crawford, U.										
Cramer, Vol.										
Caldwell, U.										
Shook, U.										

90 | 17 | — | — | 60 | 34 | 105 | 25 | 80 | 17 | 23 | 20 | 16 | 23 | 23

☞ Corporal Thos. Meloy, of this place, returned home last week, having received an honorable discharge. He was wounded in one of the seven days' battles of the Peninsula. 'Tom' proved himself to be a brave and gallant soldier.

☞ We find in the last Register an article complimenting Mr. Hall on his defeat, taken from the Harrisburg Telegraph, in which the following sentence appears:

* * * "These facts, in a contest such as was the one through which Senator Hall was compelled to pass, with the worst of the locofoco party at his heels, and *some of the meanest men* in the district on his front, speak well for the popularity of the man."

Who does the Register mean by the meanest men in the district? Not the "locofocos," because they are disposed of in the previous sentence. It must be Mr. Blair and his friends "who stood in front" of Hall on the Congressional Question. If so, we think it a little unkind of Hughey to make such flings at the men who elected him to office. As to the Telegraph it is no odds. We think these honest conservative patriots ought to be content with their defeat of Mr. Blair, and let him alone.

☞ The Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company is now having constructed, says the Harrisburg *Union*, several cars all of iron, the invention of a French phisician who has become a citizen of this country. Its inventor claims that it is many tons lighter than a wooden car, and much stronger; that it will last much longer, and is almost entirely secure from accident. If it came in collision with another, was thrown off the track or down an embankment, or through a bridge, it might be badly indented, but would remain whole. No loss of life could occur from splinters, the breaking out of bottom, or top, or sides. There might be a jam and a squeeze, but nothing worse.

HALLOW-EEN.—Friday evening, 31st ult., was Hallow-een, and the boys had quite a time rattling corn against the windows, agitating nervous females, and frightening the little ones. The boys of larger growth, who stalk the streets at the "witching hour of night, when graveyards yawn," filled the streets with store-boxes, carts, wagons and other loose articles in various localities, and exchanged all the moveable signs, rendering places of business rather difficult to find by signboard guides. This thing of "hallow-eveing" is about "played out," and like many other old time practices, is "more honored in the breach than the observance."

☞ The editor of the Ebensburg Democrat and Sentinel is outspoken in his charges of the motives governing the Democrats of this county who supported Col. Hall. He calls them "faithless," and says they fell under the tide of "coercion, money and partisan favors." We wonder who constituted this fledgling the judge of the motives of good and loyal Domocrats, old enough to be his father. We rather guess the Democrats of this county will get along in the future, as they have in the past, without either knowing or caring that there is such a sprig of Democracy in the land, as this same editor, who is so loud in his charges. They can only account for his conduct by supposing that he has been too *highly fed* since the election. Better reduce his rations.—*Al. Trib.*

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE WASHINGTON CITY

Pennsylvania Soldiers' Relief ASSOCIATION,

MAKES this, its second appeal to you for material aid, in further prosecuting the plans it has now matured. It does so, not because its *first* appeal was not most generously responded to, but because the new exigencies of the times demand corresponding efforts and sacrifices of all of us.

This Association is no longer a mere experiment, as when in June last it came before you. Then, its labors were all in the future, and it was entering upon them with a trembling hope of usefulness; now, it looks back upon its achievements; it appeals confidently to what it has done and is doing. Witnesses for it are in every hospital in and about this city; and not there alone, but wherever, since the Association had an existence, there has been a battle, or a suffering band of Pennsylvania Soldiers. Its bounty and its care were felt at Harrison's Landing, at Newport News, at Annapolis, and at Centreville.

We appeal to you, not only because our hospitals are now full, but because Pennsylvania will soon have nearly twice as many of her sons in the field as she had when the Association was organized. Winter is coming. Supplies of woolen under-clothing, in addition to such articles as you have already so generously sent to us, will be specially needed, and should be provided at once. We shall need *Money*, also, to carry on the operations of the Association. Of this we have hitherto had an ample supply, but the demands upon us are every day becoming more urgent, until our fund is running low.

The Association has at its Rooms, No. 5 WASHINGTON BUILDING, cor. of 7th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, lists of the names of Pennsylvania Soldiers in the hospitals here and, as far as possible, elsewhere. It designs and will labor to place in their hands and about them, those little nameless comforts which no government, however paternal, and no government agency, however complete or efficient, can procure or distribute. It will endeavor to impart at its Rooms such information as may conduce to the great purpose in view—the comfort of the sick and suffering Soldier from our State.

To secure the co-operation of numbers in accomplishing the ends thus generally stated, the Association has adopted a Constitution, and chosen a board of officers, consisting of a President, five Vice Presidents, and Executive Committee of Thirteen, and a Finance Committee of Seven, a Treasurer, and a Recording and Corresponding Secretary. The Executive Committee has appointed a number of subordinate committees, each with their appropriate duties. They have also selected a Store-keeper and provided a store-room. The Finance Committee is enjoined to collect funds and other supplies, and empowered to appoint, if found necessary, subordinate committees to visit you, and in person ask your aid. Contributors will send *money* donations to any member of the undersigned Finance Committee, or to JAY COOKE & Co., Treasurer. All inquiries relative to Soldiers should be directed to the Corresponding Secretary.

Goods sent to the care of R. C. HALE, Quartermaster General of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, for the Pennsylvania Relief Association, Washington, D. C., will be forwarded to the Association free of expense. To this we call special attention.

With entire confidence the Association again appeals to the loyalty and generosity of our people to replenish our Treasury and our Store-house.

In behalf of the Finance Committee,
D. L. EATON, Chairman.

MARKETS.

CORRECTED weekly by Lloyd & Henry produce dealers and Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Oct. 31, 1862.

Family Flour, per bbl,	$6,00@6,37
Extra " "	5,75@6,00
Superfine,	5,37@5,50
White wheat per bushel,	$1,18@1,28
Red " "	1,20
Rye per bushel,	75
Corn per bushel,	62
Oats per bushel,	37@50
Barley per bushel,	65@75
Potatoes per bushel,	50@62
Cloverseed per bushel,	5,00@5,50
Timothy Seed per bushel,	1,50@1,62
Flax Seed per bushel,	1,40@1,50
Hay per ton,	10,00
Butter per pound,	20
Eggs per dozen,	10

MARRIED.

On the 28th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Anderson, Mr. CHAS. CAUGHLING, Jr., recently leader of the Keystone Band, 49th Regt., P. V., to Miss SUE E. MORRISON, both of Newton Hamilton, Mifflin county

On Tuesday, 4th inst., by Rev. George W. Young, Mr. WM. E. WEIGHT and Miss ELVIRA M. TRUMAN, all of Antis township, Blair county, Pa.

DIED.

In Altoona, on Saturday evening, Nov. 1st, 1862, REBECCA DOUGLAS STEWART, daughter of Benj. F. and Maria E. Rose, aged 1 year, 7 months and 15 days.

Near Tipton, on the 25th of September, FLORA WAUGH, aged 5 years, 10 months and 12 days. On the 31st of October, ELSIE ELLEN, aged 9 years and 25 days, daughters of Abraham and Elizabeth Beyer.

Thus has a mysterious yet righteous Providence, in almost one month, bereaved a Christian family of two affectionate and loved members. Little Flora and Elsie only tarried with us as does the flower of spring—they remained until the bud of hope and promise, expanding, revealed the beautiful tints and hues of the flower within, but then drooped, smitten by the frost of death. But He who gave them has seen fit to smite and call them to Himself again; and though sorrowing nature may sink with grief at the severing of so fond ties, let faith support the afflicted ones, and give them submission to the will of Him who "doeth all things well."

Weep not for them, loving friends.—They have only escaped this prison-house and fled away to bliss, ere sin had corroded their hearts, care furrowed their brow, or age shown them the vanity of earthly things.

Weep not, bereaved sisters, two ministering spirits are about you, and will guide you through this lonesome world, to a brighter one beyond.

Weep not, sorrowing brothers, two angel hands are beckoning and pointing you to heaven.

Weep not, fond parents, but while you see two vacant places, and miss two little forms, think of them in yon bright world above, in spirit form, arrayed in angels' garments, pure and white, decked with a never-fading crown. Though you may have two less children on earth, rejoice that you have two more in heaven. Grieve and sorrow no longer, for they shall be yours again.

"Leaves have their time to fall.
And flowers to wither at the North wind's breath,
And stars to set—but all,
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O Death!"

E.

DR. PETER FAHRNEY,

PHISICIAN for Chronic Diseases,
Near Martinsburg,
Blair County,
Penn'a.

Dr. Fahrney's Celebrated Remedy for **The Blind and Bleeding Piles** can be had at this office, for 25cts. a Box, or 5 boxes for a dollar. 2—3

COAL LANDS For Sale.—I offer at private sale a very valuable tract of coal land, situate on the Allegheny Mountain, adjoining the Tunnel coal mines, on the South. Bennington lands on the East, Hutchison & Co.'s coal mines on the North, warranted in the name of Timothy Lewis, and containing 418 acres.

This land is very desirable to any person wishing to go into the coal business, as it abounds in excellent Bituminous coal, and is near the Pennsylvania Railroad.—It will be sold cheap.

Nov. 8, 1862. THE EDITOR.

Blair County Bounty.

Notice to Recruiting Officers and all others interested:

AT a meeting of the County Commissioners of Blair county, held in their office at Hollidaysburg, the 13th day of October, 1862, the following, among other business, was transacted:

Whereas, The Commissioners of Blair county offered bounty to all persons who would enlist in the service of the United States, for the purpose of raising the quota of volunteers for said county, and thus avoid the draft,

And Whereas, The desired number has already been raised, therefore

Resolved, That the Board will pay no more bounty to volunteers after the 13th day of October, 1862.

By order of the Board,
H. A. CALDWELL, Clerk.

NEW FIRM!
New Store!---New Goods!
AND PLENTY OF THEM!

FRANK McCOY & Co.,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Hollidaysburg, Gaysport and vicinity, that they have taken the large store room on the north side of the Diamond, Hollidaysburg, where they have just opened a large and entirely new stock of

DRESS GOODS,

For the Ladies, embracing all the latest, prettiest and most fashionable patterns. Also, a complete assortment of

DOMESTIC & HOUSE-FURNISHING

GOODS,

which they deem it unnecessary to enumerate.

BOOTS & SHOES,

of every style and price for Ladies, Misses, Children, Men and Boys.

Family Flour, Groceries and Provisions, always on hand at the lowest prices.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest market price allowed.

Call and examine our stock and be convinced that we have the largest, cheapest and best assortment of goods in the market.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 1, 1862—tf.

HORSES, HORSES,

I WILL attend at the American House, in Hollidaysburg, on Mondays and Tuesdays of each week, for the purpose of purchasing Government Horses, for which I will pay the highest price in CASH.

ALSO—A few superior horses will be purchased for private use.

S. A. CORMACK.

October 25, 1862—pd.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.—I hereby give notice that I have appointed, as my Assistants, for the 17th Assessment District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

Division 1st. *S. G. Whittaker*, Huntingdon borough, Oneida, Henderson and Brady townships. P. O., Huntingdon.

2d. *Joseph Johnston*, West, Barree, Jackson and Petersburg borough. P. O., Petersburg.

3d. *Horace L. Brown*, Cassville borough, Cass, Tod, Springfield and Clay townships. P. O., Cassville.

4th. *John Garner*, Penn, Hopewell and Juniata. P. O., James Creek.

5th. *John Huyett*, Walker, Porter and Morris townships, and Alexandria borough. P. O., Alexandria.

6th. *Levi Evans*, Carbon township. P. O., Coalmont.

7th. *John R. Stonebraker*, Franklin and Warriorsmark twps. P. O., Colerain Forges.

8th. *Benj. Lutz*, Mt. Union and Shirleysburg boroughs, Union, Shirley, Cromwell, Dublin and Tell townships. P. O., Shirleysburg.

MIFFLIN COUNTY.

9th. *Jos. Milliken*, borough of Lewistown, Derry, Decatur, Granville, Bratton, Oliver, and Wayne townships, McVeytown and Newton Hamilton boroughs. P. O., Lewistown.

10th. —— *Sterrett*. Armagh, Old and New Brown, Union and Menno townships. P. O., Reedsville.

BLAIR COUNTY.

11th. *C. Blythe Jones*, For all that part of Blair township and of Hollidaysburg and Gaysport boroughs southward of the turnpike and to the westward of the Hollidaysburg branch of the Penna. R. R., and that part of Freedom township eastward of the road leading from Hollidaysburg to Claysburg, and all of Taylor and Greenfield townships. P. O., Hollidaysburg.

12th. *Daniel C. Gibboney*, all that part of Allegheny township westward of the Hollidaysburg branch of the Penna. R. R., all of Juniata township, that part of Freedom township west of the Claysburg road.

13th. *Samuel Smith*, Frankstown, Catharine and Tyrone townships.

14th. *Robert Alexander*, Woodberry, Huston and North Woodberry townships.

15th. *George W. Russ*, Snyder, Antis and Logan townships, and that part of Allegheny township eastward of the Hollidaysburg branch of the Penna. R. R., and that part of Blair township and Hollidaysburg and Gaysport boroughs northward of the turnpike and eastward of the Hollidaysburg branch of the Penna. R. R. and Altoona bor'h. P. O., Hollidaysburg.

CAMBRIA COUNTY.

16th. *John M. Bowman*, Johnstown to Cambria City, Millville and Conemaugh borough. P. O., Johnstown.

17th. *Samuel Singer*, Conemaugh, Yoder and Taylor townships. P. O., Johnstown.

18th. *Jos. Miller*, Croyle, Richland, and Summerhill townships, and Wilmore borough. P. O., Wilmore.

19th. *John Elder*, White and Chest townships. P. O., Carrolton.

20th. *Dr. G. W. Strohecker*, Clearfield township and Chest Springs borough. P. O., Chest Springs.

21st. *Newton J. Roberts*, Cambria township and Ebensburg borough. P. O., Ebensburg.

22d. *James Conrad*, Munster and Washington townships. P. O., Hemlock.

23d. *Timothy R. Davis*, Jackson and Black Lick townships. P. O., Ebensburg.

24th. *Hugh McCay*, Gallitzen, Loretto and Summit boroughs, and Allegheny tp. P. O., Loretto.

25th. *John Porter*, Carroll and Susquehanna townships and Carrollton borough. P. O., Newman's Mills.

The foregoing names and districts are made by me for the present assessment. No lands are to be taxed at all, nor any property not specially mentioned in the act which is intended to reach only wealth and luxuries I especially instruct my Assistants to be kind to our people in assessing these taxes, as our sons and brothers are fighting together in a field more dangerous than we occupy at home. And no matter what may be said by rebels in our midst, or rebel sympathizers, let them keep their temper and report the cases to me.

Any instructions needed will be always given by return of mail, and personally, if called upon.

The Assessor would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of the 17th Assessment District to section 6th, of the Excise Law:

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of any person or persons, partnerships, firms, associations, or corporations made liable to any duty, license, stamp or tax imposed by this act, when not otherwise and differently provided for, on or before the first day of August, A. D., 1862, (extended to the first day of September, A. D., 1862,) and on or before the first Monday of May in each year, and in all other cases before the day of levy, to make a list or return to the Assistant Assessor of the district where located, of the amount of annual income, the articles or objects charged with a special duty or tax, the quantity of goods, wares and merchandise made or sold, and charged with a specific or ad valorem duty or tax, the several rates and aggregate amount according to the respective provisions of this act, and according to the forms and regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, for which such person or persons, partnerships, firms, associations, or corporations are liable to be assessed under and by virtue of the provisions of this act.

The Assessor will have his office in that of Judge Taylor's, in the same building, and rear of J. S. Stewart's office Office hours from 9 a. m. till 4 p. m.

THOS. P. CAMPBELL,
Assessor for 17th Ass't Dis't of Pa.
October 18th, 1862.

Wanted Immediately.

50 TEAMSTERS to go to Washington City forthwith, to drive Government Teams. Wages $25 per month. Apply to the subscriber immediately at Williamsburg, Blair county, Pa.

ISAAC YINGLING.

Sept. 27, 1862.—pd.

Executor's Notice.

Estate of James Alexander, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been issued to the undersigned by the Register of Blair county, on the estate of James Alexander, late of Allegheny township, Blair county, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the same, must present them duly authenticated for settlement.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER,
ANN ALEXANDER,
Oct. 4, 1862—6t. Executors.

Drummers Wanted.—FIVE GOOD Drummers are required immediately, to complete one of the finest drum corps in General McClellan's army.

One hundred and sixty dollars bounty will be paid them, and one months pay in advance.

No boys need apply. Must be eighteen years of age.

Apply, from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M., to
A. BIRGFELD
Band-master,
No. 139, S. Seventh st., corner of Walnut.
Oct. 18, 2t. Philadelphia

BLAIR COUNTY

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs,
MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,
MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

SAMUEL J. FRIES.....STEPHEN WINTERS.

GAS-BURNING PARLOR,
AND
COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which they will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

They have also added to their stock a large supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, Coal Oil Lamps, Copper Kettles, &c., &c.

Their new store is on Virginia street, nearly opposite Mann's store, in Altoona. The old shop and store is still continued on Annie street, East Ward.

They have also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and do roofing and spouting on short notice.

FRIES & WINTERS.
Altoona, April 18, 1862.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,
Cooper Union, N.; Y. Hamilton Building, Brooklyn.

BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL LAW, ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, CORRESPONDENCE, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges are comprised in BRYANT, STRATTON & Co.'s Chain of Commercial Colleges, located as above, and in Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, and afford the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education

A Scholarship issued by these Colleges will be good throughout the "Chain"—time unlimited. Call or send for Circular

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN.
1-44] Cooper Union, N. Y. City.

$30. Employment! $100

COMMERCIAL AGENTS WANTED,
TO SELL GOODS FOR THE
ADAMS
(A NEW ENGLAND)
MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

WE will give a commission of one hundred per cent. on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay $30 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars address, with stamp,

CHARLES RUGGLES, Gen. Ag't.,
For the Adams Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich. 17—1 30

600,000 MALE or FEMALE AGENTS TO SELL
LLOYD'S NEW STEEL PLATE COUNTY COLORED MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, CANADAS, & NEW BRUNSWICK.

From recent surveys, completed Aug. 10, 1862; cost $20,000 to engrave it and one year's time.

Superior to any $10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchel, and sells at the low price of fifty cents; 370,000 names are engraved on this map.

It is not only a County Map, but it is also a
COUNTY & RAILROAD MAP
of the United States and Canadas combined in one, giving
EVERY RAILROAD STATION
and distances between

Guarantee any woman or man $3 to $5 per day, and will take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund the money.

Send for $1 worth to try.

Printed instructions how to canvass well, furnished all our agents.

Wanted—Wholesale Agents for our maps in every State, California, Canada, England, France, and Cuba. A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollar capital. *No Competition.* J. T. LLOYD, No. 164 Broadway, New York.

The War Department uses our map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, cost $100,000, on which is marked Antietam Creek Sharpsburg. Maryland Hights, Williamsport Ferry, Rhorersville, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, or money refunded.

LLOYD'S
TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF KENTUCKY, OHIO, INDIANA, and ILLINOIS,

is the only authority for Gen. Buell, and the War Department. Money refunded to any one finding an error in it. Price, 50 cents,

From the Tribune, Aug. 2.

LLOYD'S MAP OF VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, AND PENNSYLVANIA.—This Map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and *it is the best which can be purchased.*"

LLOYD'S GREAT MAP OF THE MISSISIPPI RIVER—*From actual Surveys* by Capts. Bart and Wm. Bowen, Mississippi River Pilots, of St. Louis, Mo., shows every man's plantation and owner's name from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico—1,350 miles,—ever sand-bar, island town, landing and all places 20 miles back from the river—colored in counties and States. Price $1, in sheets, $2, pocket form, and $2.50 on linen, with rollers. Ready Sept 20.

NAVY DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, 1862.

J. T. LLOYD—*Sir*: Send me your Map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as are required for use of that squadron.

GIDEON WELLS, Secretary of the navy.
October 4, 1862.

GEORGE KOON, Justice of the Peace, Newry, Blair county, Pa.

POETRY.

For the Whig.

My School-boy Days.

Oh! well I remember the sacred spot,
Where the old log school house stod:
Just across the field from my father's cot,
In a beautiful grove of wood;
And the old oak tree, and the clear cool
Whose fountain never run dry, [spring,
And the little birds that were "gay of wing,"
Warbling their notes on high.

I remember, too, all the beaux and belles—
The latter my fancy took—
And the marvelous, wonderful shines and
I learned instead of my book: [swells,
When the dear old domine would doze
And nod in his old arm chair,
I would place his spectacles on my nose,
Or be pulling some wee one's hair.

I remember the haunts where lovers met,
Their young hearts' faith to pledge;
And the many kisses we used to get,
While sliding upon the sledge;
And that other sport, 'twas a glorious nook,
(The farthest away from sight)
In a deep ravine, by a shady brook,
Where we always went to fight.

I remember, too, of a birchen-rod—
Its powers I've often felt—
Whose sting was strong as a pepper pod
And was sure to leave a welt,
Right well it was used, as many a wight,
I wot of, still, could tell,
To polish the dull ones' idea bright
And make him be smart a spell.

But alas! those happy days are o'er:
And their joys forever past,
And I wander far from my native shore,
And my locks are turning fast:
But while life and memory remains,
I shall never, never, forget
My school boy days: they will come again
Till my weary soul is set.

* * *

Martinsburg, Oct. 29th, 1862.

THE FARMER.

Raising Wheat.

August is the month—the best month in all the year—to prepare the soil for a crop of wheat. The soil *must* be thoroughly prepared in August for winter wheat, and if a crop of spring wheat is to be grown there the following season, there will be more wheat than if the soil is plowed in any of the months in autumn or winter.

I have observed in many sections of our country, that those farmers who make and apply to their soil a good dressing of manure once in three or four years, succeed in raising about as good a crop of wheat, after barley or oats, as those who summer fallow their ground.

As soon as the barley or oats is removed from the field, plow the soil deep, cutting very narrow furrow slices. In order to do this job well, have a sharp double whiffletree, so that it may be easy to adjust the plow to cut deep and narrow furrow slices.

When a plow is adjusted to cut a furrow slice, only 4 or 5 inches wide, a single team will draw it 10 or 12 inches deep, and cut a foot or more wide. Thorough pulverizing is a very important consideration in preparing the soil for a crop of wheat.

Now if a crop of winter wheat is to be grown, about the 10th or 15th of September the soil should be plowed again, and a thin coat of manure spread thinly all over the entire surface and well harrowed in.

But the soil must be well prepared, and the top-dressing or compost must be all in readiness in August, and then, when the time arrives to put in the grain, if a farmer performs his part of the labor well, he may expect a good crop.

Let it be borne in mind that wheat needs a little good manure in order to procure a fair crop. Take up the stable floor, and hoe out every nook and corner of the barnyard, and apply scrapings as a top-dressing for wheat.—*New Hampshire paper.*

Where to Feed Trees.

It is no uncommon thing to see a little circle dug around large fruit and ornamental trees, and a heap of manure applied.—Perhaps this boys' play does not hurt, but what good does it do? We might fancy the old tree looking down upon the workman with a sort of disgust and indignation, and saying: "What are you about, sir? Are you thinking to benefit me by scratching around my hole? No, no, sir; my roots are out yonder, many feet away; my thousand mouths are far off, open and waiting for the food which they cannot get so long as you confine it to my senseless trunk."

Any person can see a good illustration of our point if he examines the grass under an oak or ash, or other grass-feeding tree. If the ground is rather poor, he will find the grass brown and dried in midsummer, and the dryness will be greatest at the ends of the roots. This circle will enlarge, extending to the roots, exhausting the nutriment of the ground as they extend.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

PRESERVING HAMS.—A subscriber (A. Miller) objects to smoking hams to preserve them, and recommends in its stead, a coating of pepper and flour—1 pound of the pepper and 3 pounds of flour, well mixed together dry, to 500 pounds of meat. Rub well on the flesh side, and also where the leg is severed from the ham. He affirms that this will keep insects from the meat, and obviates the strong taste resulting from smoking, besides being more easily and cheaply done.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

CURIOSITIES.—The chair in which the sun sets.

A garment for the naked eye.

The hammer which broke up the meeting.

Buckles to fasten a laughing stock.

The animal that drew the inference.

Eggs from a nest of thieves.

A bucket of water from "All's Well.'

Bank Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the undersigned, citizens of Pennsylvania, have formed an association for the purpose of establishing a Bank of issue, discount, and deposit, under the provisions of the Act entitled "A supplement to an Act to establish a system of free banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss from insolvent Banks," approved the first day of May, A. D. 1861, to be called

BLAIR COUNTY BANK.

To be located in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, and County of Blair, to consist of a capital of fifty thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each with the privilege of increasing the same to any amount not exceeding in all two hundred thousand dollars.

ALEX. JOHNSTON,
JOHN G. MILES,
ESSINGTON HAMMOND,
JAMES GARDNER,
R. R. BRYAN.

Hollidaysburg, July 12, 1862—6m.

ALTOONA DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES, MINISTERS, &c.

PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. A. B. Clarke, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9½ o'clock in the morning.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. W. Lee Spottswood, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 2 o'clock P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN—Rev. C. L. Ehrenfeld, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9 o'clock A. M.

BAPTIST—Rev. A. H. Sembower, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock.—Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

UNITED BRETHREN—Rev. Samuel Kephart, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 9 o'clock in the morning.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—(No regular Pastor.)—Preaching on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

ENGLISH CATHOLIC—Rev. John Tuigg, Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

GERMAN CATHOLIC—Rev. ———— Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFRICAN METHODIST—Rev. Alexander Johnson, Pastor—Preaching every Fourth Sabbath in each month. Prayer Meeting every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at two o'clock in the afternoon.

MEETINGS OF ASSOCIATIONS.

Mountain Lodge, No. 281, A. Y. M., meets on second Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the third story of the Masonic Temple.

Mountain R. A. Chapter, No. 189, A. Y. M., meets on the first Thursday of each month, at 7½ o'clock, P.M., in the same room as above.

Mountain Council No. 9, A. Y. M, meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

Mountain Council, No. 9, R. & S. M. meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., in same room as above.

Mountain Commandery, No. 10, K. T., meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clok, P. M., in same room as above.

Altoona Lodge, No. 473, I. O. of O. F., meets every Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

Veranda Lodge, No. 532, I. O. of O. F., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in third story of Patton's Building, on Virginia street.

Winnebago Tribe, No. 35, I. O. R. M., meets every Tuesday evening in the second story of Masonic Temple. Council fire kindled at 7th run 30th breath.

Altoona Division, No. 311, S. of T., meets every Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Jacob M Cherry, John W. Humes, Justices of the Peace.
John Allison, Burgess.
Town Council—A A Smith, Daniel Laughman, John Louden, Jacob Hesser, C R Hostetter, N J Mervine.
S M Woodkok, Clerk to Council.
Daniel Laughman, Borough Treasurer.
School Directors—Henry C Dern, John Shoemaker, J B Hileman, Wm Boyden, James Lowther, N A Beck.
J B Hileman, Treasurer of School Board.
Joseph K Ely, High Constable.
Joseph K Ely, Collector of State, County, Borough and School Tax.
Auditors—John A Nichols, C J Mann, Alex McCormick.
Assessor—Daniel Price.
Assistant Assessors—Jacob Hesser, J L Reifsnyder.
Judge of Elections—East Ward, John B Warfel. West Ward, Michael Clabaugh. North Ward, John Shoemaker.
Inspectors—East Ward, Wm Rodamer John Hickey. West Ward, Geo W Kessler, John Bowman. North Ward, Robt Green, Alex McCormick.

HOLLIDAYSBURG POST OFFICE.

MAILS LEAVE.

MORNING—		
Philadelphia	6.50	A. M.
Eastern Way	6 50	"
Pittsburgh	6.50	"
Western Way	6.50	"
Altoona	6.50	"
Bedford	9.00	A. M.
Duncansville	9.00	"
EVENING—		
Philadelphia Through	6.15	P. M.
Harrisburg "	6.15	"
Pittsburgh "	6.15	"
Altoona "	6.15	"

MAILS ARRIVE.

MORNING—		
Philadelphia Through	9.00	A M.
Harrisburg "	9.00	"
Pittsburg "	9.00	"
Western Way		"
Altoona		"
EVENING—		
Philadelphia Through	8	P. M.
Eastern Way	8.	P. M.
Altoona		"

Friends & Relatives

OF THE

Brave Soldiers and Sailors.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

ALL who have friends and relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care, that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never failing friend in the hour of need,

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops.

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

Sick Headaches and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers.

Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from touble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

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Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre or the Bullet, Sores and Bruises.

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his Knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflamation.

Every Soldier's Knapsack and Seaman's Chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf* to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

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☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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STEAM SAW MILL.—I will sell, at private sale, my new and elegant Portable Steam Circular Saw Mill, Engine, Boilers, Lath Mill, &c., &c., known as the "Tub Spring Mills," because the most of the timber close to them is exhausted.

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Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862,

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'One Flag—One Country—Zwei Lager!'

FRESH LAGER, ALES, Sardines, Shwitzer, Segars, and Refreshment of all kinds. Everybody and their friends are respectfully invited to give him a call. [Jan. 3d, 1862. tf.]

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August 30, 1862.

Female Medical College,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

North College Avenue

PHILADELPHIA,

(NEAR GIRARD COLLEGE.)

THE thirteenth annual session of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, October 15th, 1862, and continue five months.

The peculiar condition of our country induced the Faculty to omit the session of 1861-2. During this recess, however, neither the cause nor its friends have been idle. The Women's Hospital of Philadelphia has gone into successful operation, and this, with its daily Clinic and Dispensary, offers facilities never before possessed for the satisfactory prosecution of our objects.

The Faculty, therefore, in issuing this announcement congratulate the friends of the cause that the means so long desired and needed for obtaining familiarity with disease and practical skill in its treatment, are now in this city, for the first time, available to women engaged in the study of medicine

The College possesses ample facilities for imparting thorough scientific instruction upon the various branches of a Medical education; the lectures and demonstrations being aided by an excellent Museum of Papier Mache models, Drawings, Natural Preparations, Microscopes and other apparatus.

Patiently, from year to year, the Corporators and Faculty of this College have prosecuted their labors amid many obstacles, sustained by the profound conviction that their object was right, and was destined to succeed; and every year's experience has but confirmed their belief that the study and practice of medicine are admirably adapted to woman's nature, that the world and the profession need her, that success awaits her when duly educated for her office, and that her entrance into this fitting and enlarged sphere of virtuous activity is the harbinger of increased happiness and health for woman and for the race.

The Faculty are deeply impressed with the necessity of raising the general standard of Medical education, and it is their earnest desire to render those who go forth as the Alumni of this school, so thoroughly fitted for their work as to claim and receive the confidence and respect of the community and the profession.

The curriculum of study in this Institution and the requirements for graduation, are in all respects as high as those of the best Medical Schools in this country. The candidate must have been engaged in the study of medicine for three years, and must have attended in different years, two courses of lectures on each of the following subjects: Chemistry and Toxicology, Anatomy and Histology, Materia Medica and General Therapeutics, Physiology and Hygiene, Principles and Practice of Medicine, Principles and Practice of Surgery, Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, and must also have taken two courses of instruction in Practical Anatomy, and presented a Thesis on some medical subject of her own composition and penmanship.

THE FEES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Professor's tickets each $10 00, making $70 the first year, and $70 the second year.—Practical Anatomy $5 each session. No fees are required for lectures after the second session. Graduation fee $25. Whole cost of two or more courses of lectures and graduation $175, Six students will be admitted annually to the lectures, on the payment of $20 per session, by making application at least thirty days before the opening of the session, accompanied by testimonials as to character, age, occupation, qualifications and want of means.

The College has been removed from 627 Arch street, and located in a building contiguous to the new Hospital. Board will be secured for such students as may request it convenient to the College.

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ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.

Oct. 4, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

JOHN BROTHERLINE, Attorney-at-Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

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JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Hollidaysburg, Oct. 15th, 1862.

SAMUEL S. BLAIR.....JOHN DEAN.

BLAIR & DEAN,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pa.,

Oct. 18, '61

Caution.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of John Hays, in the firm of John Hays & Son, in the Tanning business, in Hollidaysburg, offers it for sale, and hereby cautions all persons against paying any money due the said firm to any person whatever, without written authority to do so from the undersigned. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

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